These nine kinds of poison, anywise imbibed by a person, may ultimately prove fatal, if not instantaneously so. A wound from a poisoned weapon is marked by bleeding. It suppurates on the very day it is inflicted and shows signs of putrefaction, the black putrid flesh sloughing off day by day. The patient suffers from thirst, fever, and an intolerable burning sensation in the body until titanus is developed. AH these symptoms may be exhibited in connection with any other kind of poisoned wounds. Yellow or black-coloured stool and ,vomiting of frothy mucous are the specific features of cases of poison-imbibing.

Venomous serpents are divided into three different groups such as, the Bhogis (Hooded ones), MandaKs (spotted with ring-like marks on their bodies) and Rdjifas (marked with stripes). Of these, the Bhogis possess a temperament of dominant V£yu, the MandaKs possess a temperament of dominant Pittam, and the Rdjilas possess a temperament of dominant Kaphah. From these species ©i snakes many have originated by hybridisation,, and their offspring possess temperaments blended of the specific traits of their parents. A bite by a snake of the Bhogi species imparts a black tint to the skin of the bitten part and the specific symptoms of the deranged V£yu begin to manifest themselves, in succes-sion, A bite by a snake of the Mandali species gives a yellow tint to the space about the punctures made by its fangs, which becomes soft and marked by a

burning sensation in its inside,, and other specific symptoms of the deranged Pittara are , found to supervene. Likewise, a bite by a snafce of the R£ji& species imparts a greyish tint to the seat of the wound, wMch Becomes hard, gtessy and[1] slirdy, the blood discharged froia the punctures being found to' be exceedingly thick. Symptoms peculiar to the 'deranged Kaphab are more-o?tr exhibited in cases, of bkes by R4jila snakes,

A hkc by a snake at the root of an Ashvqithhia tree, or in a temple, or at a cremation ground, o* near an ant-hill, or[A]